

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 9676

日四月二十日光

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16th, 1889.

二月

號五十四正

CHINESE PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 14, CARIBBEAN, British steamer, 973
E. Case, Seign 8th January, Rice and General—MORRIS & CO.

January 14, TAMSUI, British str., 919 E. H. Williams, Wuh 9th January, Rice—BURTERFIELD & SWINE.

January 14, ANCORA, British steamer, 1,888 W. J. Webber, Yokohama 5th Jan., Mail and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

January 14, MARIE, German steamer, 704 C. A. Hundsdorff, Hamburg 12th January, General—A. R. MARTY.

January 14, SUTLER, British str., 2,113 W. D. G. Worcester, N.Y., Shanghai 12th Jan., Mail and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE.
14th JANUARY

General, British str., for Macassar.
Cheung Chau, British str., for Amoy.
Fookang, British str., for Swatow.
Kwang-lee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
Namo, British str., for Swatow.
Peking, German str., for Shanghai.
Hesperia, German str., for Yokohama.
Biseredale, British str., for Nagasaki.

DEPARTURES.

January 14, TAMSUI, British str., for Whampoa.
January 14, SOOCHOW, British str., for Holhoy.
January 14, WOLF, German str., for Swatow.
January 14, CHIN YUEN, Chinese frigate, for Amoy.
January 14, TING YUEN, Chinese frigate, for Amoy.
January 14, KWANG-LEE, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
January 14, FOOKSANG, British str., for Swatow.
January 14, HESPERIA, German str., for Yokohama.

ARRIVED.

Per Tamsui, str., from Wuhu.—5 Chinese.
Per Ancora, str., from Yokohama.—For Hongkong.—Mr. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Mr. C. Brain, 4 Chinese, and 1 Japanese. For London via Marseilles—Miss Dunoon—Misses G. Christy and E. Eaton. For Marseilles—Miss Lewis, Fookang.—For Singapore—Masters B. and J. Parker.

Per Tamsui, str., from Haiphong.—5 Chinese.
Per Sutler, str., from Shanghai.—Hon. John Bell-Irving and native servant, Messrs. J. J. Bell-Irving, H. Lawford, H. P. Wadman and native servant, Mr. and Mrs. Rubin, and 7 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Tamsui*, from Wuhu 9th January, reports had moderate monsoon with dull and cloudy weather the whole way.

The British steamer *Sutler*, from Shanghai 12th January, reports experienced moderate monsoon and cloudy weather throughout the passage. Between White Dogs and Breaker Point experienced foggy weather.

AMOY SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

5. Fokien, British str., from Taiwan.
6. Thales, British str., from Taiwan.
6. Glucksburg, German str., from Hongkong.
7. Stentor, British str., from Funchow.
8. Namoo, British str., from Funchow.
8. Newbawng, British str., from Manila.
8. Tocuan, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
8. Haibang, British str., from Hongkong.
8. Christian, German str., from Kialung.
10. Fidelio, German str., from Swatow.
10. Telmucia, British str., from Shanghai.
10. Kai Pao, Customs R.C., from Hongkong.
11. Cheung Hye Teng, Brit. str., from Hongkong.
11. Nankang, British str., from Hongkong.
11. Abyssinia, British str., from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

4. Sungtien, British str., for Shanghai.
5. Mefoo, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
6. Fokian, British str., for Swatow.
7. Stentor, British str., for Shanghai.
7. Yorkshire, British str., for Hongkong.
7. Nancan, British str., for Swatow.
7. Thales, British str., for Swatow.
8. Eliza, German brig, for Fochow.
8. Nankang, British str., for Hongkong.
8. Glucksburg, German str., from Swatow.
8. Haibang, British str., for Fochow.
9. Hilda, British str., for Bangkok.
9. Newbawng, British str., for Swatow.
9. Tocuan, Chinese str., for Swatow.
9. Kong Chi, Chinese g. b. for Fochow.
10. Fidelio, German str., for Dali.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. H. E. L. S. E. C. K. S CHAMPAGNE, 1880 WHITE SEAL \$22. per case of 1 dozen quarts.
\$22. per case of 1 dozen pints.
PAUL DUBOIS & CO.
CLARET, GRAND VIE LEBLILLE, \$25. per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CLARET, CHATEAU LAROQUE, \$13. per case of 1 dozen quarts.
\$14. per case of 2 dozen pints.
PONTET CANET, \$39.50 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX, \$7.50 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
\$7.50 per case of 4 dozen pints.
LORMONT, \$5. per case of 1 dozen quarts.
JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY, \$9. per case of 1 dozen bottles.
ALSO, CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S WINES AND SPIRITS. SIEMSEN & CO. Hongkong, 1st January, 1884.

FOR SALE.

JULLES M. M. & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE, Qts. \$20 & Pts. \$21. DUBOIS PERRÉ & DE GENON & CO.'S BORDEAUX OLADES, AND WHITE WINES.

CHALON-OR-LEZ, at \$2 per Case of 1 dozen quarts. MARGAUX, \$22. per case of 1 dozen quarts. BAXTER'S BABY BIRD, 1. (Celebrated 7 years' Old WHISKY. \$25.25 per Case of 1 dozen bottles. GIBEL, LIVINGSTON & CO. Hongkong, 10th November, 1889.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

A HANDSOME AMERICAN MANUAL AND PEDAL BASS ORGAN, ALMOST NEW.

IMPERIUM—Length, 4 feet 11 inches; height, 5 feet 2 inches; width, 2 feet 4 inches. In Walnut case, carved and polished.

The instrument has six Octaves of Keys, C. Scale, Sets of Reeds, Fifteen Stops, etc., Dimapson, Melodia, Viche, Dulcet, Principal Celeste, Flute d'Amour, Clefina, Cremona, Single Flute, Flute Celeste, Harmonica, Double Celeste, Double Pedal, Manual Double, Grand Organ, Foot Pedal, Swell Foot Pedal, Foot Blow Pedals, Blow Handles, Pedals. 1 Set 30 Notes Pedal Reeds, 10 feet Pitch.

Can be seen at the Office of the *Daily Press* every morning between the hours of 10 A.M. and NOON.

INTIMATIONS.

ATTENTION

is directed to the following forms of Policies granted by the STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

These are Policies by a fixed number of premiums, each premium being payable at the time of payment of part of the sum assured, the event of the Policy being discontinued. For example, a person who is assured for £1,000 with premiums ceasing in 10 years, and who desired to discontinue his payments at the end of 5 years, would receive a Policy for £200, on which no further or ordinary premiums would require to be paid.

These Policies are payable to the life assured on his attaining the age of 45, 50, 55, 60 or 65 or to his representatives, should he predecease the age agreed upon.

Those two forms of Policies are specially suitable for residents in the East who are in a position to pay a moderate premium, while it is not possible to pay a good one, and who do not wish to be burdened with the payment of premiums when they emigrate to England, or from business.

Full particulars as to rates, etc., may be obtained on application to the

BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED,

Agents, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1888.

158

ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

The Company is a purely Mutual one, no liability is incurred by the Policy Holders, and profits are divided among them exclusively.

Of the three largest life insurance companies in the world, the ratio of Death Losses to (1) China, (2) Korea, and (3) Japan, for 1883, was 100 to 100, and (3) Japan, for 1883, was 100 to 100.

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Hongkong, 3rd July, 1888.

158

NOTES OF FIRMS.

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

TOTAL ASSETS ON 1 JANUARY 1888.

£16,976,616

AMOUNT SUBSCRIBED.

£73,855,048

SURPLUS BY NEW YORK STATE.

£2,437,612

STANDARD.

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Hongkong, 3rd July, 1888.

158

NOTES OF FIRMS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

M. R. G. E. NOBLE has been appointed

CHIEF MANAGER of the Bank from

the 1st January, 1889.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

T. JACKSON.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1888.

151

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF

MR. THEODORE JOHANNES EN-

GELBRECHT von PUSTAU in our FIRM

in Hongkong and China

ceased on the 31st December, 1888.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

T. JACKSON.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

151

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF

MR. W. W. BRUCE and MR. G. U. PRICE

have this Day been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm.

TAIT & CO.

Amoy, 1st January, 1889.

176

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF

MR. D. A. TEOTTER in our Firm

ceased on 31st ultimo.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

T. JACKSON.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

172

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TAIT & CO.

Amoy, 1st January, 1889.

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TAIT & CO.

Amoy, 1st January, 1889.

INTIMATIONS.

1889. IN PREPARATION. 1889.
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.
(TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ISSUE).
COMPLETE, WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &c., &
ROYAL SIZE. \$5.00.
SMAULDEN EDITION, ROYAL SIZE. \$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
will be thoroughly revised and brought up to date, and again much increased in bulk.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK
CRYSTALLIZED APRICOTS,
CRYSTALLIZED PEARS,
CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES,
CRYSTALLIZED FIGS,
CRYSTALLIZED GREENGAGES,
CHOCOLATE,
CHOCOLATE CREAMS,
CHOCOLATE MÉNIER,
BOULES DE GOMME & CORAL CANDY,
MUSCATELS,
FIGS AND JORDAN ALMONDS.

METZ FRUITS in 3lb. and 1lb. Boxes.
TOM SMITH'S BONBONS,
R. M. M. L. & F. L. O. R. A. L.
AND
ROSE WATER.
CRACKERS, &c., &c.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 18th December 1888.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until demanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

TELEPHONE No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 15TH, 1889.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the Council of the China Branch of the Asiatic Society soliciting information regarding the currency and measures in use in all parts of China.

A series of questions, twenty-one in number, is given, of which ten refer to the currency, the other twelve being divided between weights and measures of capacity, length, and area. Important as a uniform system of weights and measures must be, still more important to the commercial prosperity of a country is a uniform currency. In China nothing of the kind exists. In neighbouring provinces, and even in towns of the same provinces, scales of varying value are used as the standard by which commercial transactions are regulated, while the circulating medium for small transactions is broken silver and cast, and for larger ones silver of specie. The relative value of the cash to the tael changes almost daily. The labouring population are the chief sufferers from the constantly changing value of the former, and disputes between masters and servants as to the quality of the cash paid as wages are frequent. In commerce an immense army of shroffs has to be maintained to test the value of silver as it passes from hand to hand, the salaries of these expensive servants dimishing the legitimate profits of business, which also suffer from the squeezing for which shroffs are notorious. The first step towards remedying any evil is the collection of exact information as to its extent and conditions. This service the Shanghai Branch of the Asiatic Society proposes to render to China in respect of its currency. The establishment of a mint at Canton is an indication that the necessity for an improved currency is beginning to make itself apparent, even to conservative Chinese officials, while the rapidity with which Hongkong subsidiary coins are absorbed shows how gladly the people would welcome the convenience of regulated and stable monetary system. The *N. C. Daily News* suggests that the necessity of establishing something in the nature of a general currency throughout the Empire before railways can be introduced on a large scale may help currency reform forward—which seems rather like putting the cart before the horse, for the railway has already been introduced in the North while currency reform appears to be commencing in the South. It is not to be expected that the Chinese should appreciate so vividly the necessity of handy coins in connection with railways that they would delay the construction of the latter until they had provided the former; but railways, even the solitary Tien-tien line, will do much towards establishing the necessity for a national and uniform currency, for as our Shanghai contemporary says, it will be almost impossible to work railways while the sores and cash of one place is not accepted for its issue value a few miles or a mile or two further on. Our contemporary appears to think that when the time for action arrives a paper currency will be decided upon. A paper currency is undoubtedly the most economical, it also has many conveniences, and it has been readily accepted by the Japanese people, but we doubt whether paper could be made to enter very largely into the national currency in China. The weights and measures in use in China are in a state of confusion no less than that in which the currency is found. The Asiatic Society asks its correspondents to state what weights of taels are known in their respective districts; what weights of piculs; what variations are known from the table 16 taels = 1 catty, 100 catties = 1 picul; and whether the tael of currency bears any exact relation to the catty of commerce. What is a catty in one district is not recognized as such in another, and the number of catties that go to a picul is not much less variable. Measures of capacity, length, and area are as indeterminate as those of weight. While such a state of things is disgraceful to the Chinese as a nation, it says a little for their commercial ability individually, with that varying values and measures they should be able to carry on trade to the extent they do and to work out their transactions with such exactness.

There will be a game of polo at Causeway Bay at 4 p.m. today.

The M. M. steamer *Ava*, with the Front mail, leaves Saigon to-day at 1 a.m. for this port.

The annual Hongkong shooting party is to run to Shanghai from the River on the 21st, and according to the *N. C. Daily News* reports game abundant. Their bag was thirteen hundred head.

Even Peking we (*N. C. Daily News*) hear that there is a movement there in favour of building a club house after the manner of the parts, and preparing for the great things that are expected from the advent of the railway.

The *Japan Gazette* understand that the board of U. S. Naval Officers, nominated for the purpose of considering the advisability of disposing of the Monocles, have decided that that vessel being no longer fit for active service shall be

The *Mercury* says that owing to the inclemency of the weather the Count and Connéts de Bard, with their distinguished party, have given up their intention of visiting Ichang, and are likely to be back in Shanghai at an early date.

The long-looked-for pleasure of being 'able to see the flowers of Tokyo in the morning and of taking a drink in Kyoto the same night is now realized in the opening of the Tokaido Railway will take place on the 1st of next month.

We learn from Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. that they are in receipt of a wire message from the owners informing them that the ship *Benon*, on her way to this port with a cargo of coal from Cardiff, has been totally lost. The message did not give the place where the disaster took place.

With reference to a paragraph which appeared in these columns a few days ago respecting the loss of the yacht *Coatbridge*, of Eric Old at the extreme south of Cambodia, and of which it was said that a French man-of-war had been despatched from Saigon to render assistance, we learn from subsequent enquiries that nothing is known at Saigon of any such wreck.

Saturday, the 5th inst., was the coldest day experienced in Shanghai for at least seven years, the mean temperature, day and night, being 24°. The next coldest day recorded in the last seven years was the 31st of December, 1887, when the mean temperature was 26°. The first did great damage to the water pipes in consumers' houses. Snow was reported at Ningpo 26 inches deep.

We hear that the French Government has refused to recognize the sovereignty of M. Mayoux over the country of the Sedangs, as they already claim that same as being Annamite territory and therefore under French protection. We also hear that the Government is anxious for the return of M. Mayoux to Saigon in order that all questions in connection with the affair may be settled.

It is announced, says the *Japan Mail*, that the Emperor will move from the present Palace to the one recently constructed on the 11th instant. The old Palace will thenceforth be known as the Akamatsu *kiyaku* (detached palace at Akasaka), and will be assigned as a residence to His Imperial Highness Prince Hara, who on the 1st instant entered his new home, according to the Japanese mode of reckoning age.

Captain Forsyth, of the *Carrier Dove*, is decidedly an unlucky person. The *Japan Mail* says that going home from Kobe in August last he had his leg broken in two places during a fall from a rock on the ship in Hongkong, which he had to remain in hospital for 12 days. He convalescent he took his passage by the *Patna*, but during that part of the voyage between Amoy and Kobe had the misfortune to dip and break the limb again, and is now confined to his cabin in consequence.

In view of the sanguinary conflicts constantly occurring between the Salt Protective Service and Salt-smugglers in China, and the great expense caused to the Government by the maintenance of the local organizations for the protection of the revenue derived from the *vincial guan* or salt monopoly, the *Hsin-chou* suggests in a leading article the taxation of salt produced out of all at the places of production, at the rate of say 1 or 2 cash per catty, and afterwards the permission of unrestricted transport anywhere within the Empire.

The following is translated by the *N. C. Daily News* from the *Peking Gazette*.—The Vice-*Surveyor-General*, pursuant to notice, will move:

1. That the Executive branch of the *Sanitary Commission* be directed to prepare for the consideration of the Board draft instructions for the guidance of its officers.

2. That the Committee appointed to consider the *Yi-hu* and *Yi-hu* of section 13 of the *Yi-hu* be dissolved, and that the Executive branch of the Sanitary Board be called upon to submit for the consideration of the Board a set of draft by-laws under this sub-section.

The *Nichi Shimbun* announces an important item of news, namely, that the Constitution will be promulgated on or about the 11th of February. Many people had supposed that the year's recess would be the chosen occasion, but our Tokyo contemporary says that the intention of the Authorities is to assemble all the Governors and Prefects in the capital and perform the ceremony of promulgation in their presence. There will be much to explain to those officials in connection with the working of the new system, and for this reason, no less than for the purpose of adding gravity to an occasion so momentous in the history of the country, the Government has resolved to pursue the above programme.—*Japan Mail*.

The first public parade and trooping of the colours of the new regiment took place yesterday afternoon on the *Parade Ground* in the presence of H. E. Lieut.-General Cameron. The men were drawn up in double line, extending the whole length of the ground to await the arrival of the General, and as was generally reported a fine and more than gallant sight. The *Yi-hu* and *Yi-hu* of the *Yi-hu* were present, and the General, at 4 o'clock the General arrived, and was received with a general salute. The ceremony of trooping the colours was then gone through, after which the regiment formed into columns of Companies and marched past the saluting point. Having been formed once more into double line, the whole marched to the front and presented, after which they were marched back to barracks.

The fact of a petition forwarded to His Excellency the Governor, with the Registrar-General from one of the Chinese officials in the *Wei San Yei Po*. The petitioners state that Hongkong has attained its commercial eminence principally owing to its communication with California and Australia, and that the result of the exclusion of Chinese emigrating from these places will be the ruin of Hongkong. Foreign goods, the petitioners point out, are used mostly by those Chinese who are about to emigrate to America, and those who, however, having lived in those places, have been accustomed to their use. The *Yi-hu* is steeped in *Yi-hu*, and found that both considerably damaged, repaired to which will considerably occupy about 10 days.

The Royal Society of England was much interested in the great eruption of Krakatoa, in 1883, that it appointed a committee of thirteen members, all men of high repute in the scientific world, to investigate the phenomena of the catastrophe. These gentlemen have concluded their researches and embodied them in a volume entitled "The Eruption of Krakatoa and Subsequent Phenomena," which is illustrated in 120 plates, and contains the narrative of 200 pages. Twice during 1883, the volcano became very violent, once in May, when the smoke column attained a height of seven miles, and again in August, when the column rose to 17 miles. On the second occasion darkness extended 150 miles from the volcano; portions of the ejected pumice and dust fell at a distance of 900 miles from the point of ejection, and 36,380 persons were killed, chiefly by the sea-waves. It is said that the eruption was the greatest that affected every hemisphere in the world, and set up a series of air-waves, traceable more than four days after the eruption. As for the sound, it was heard at a distance certainly of 2,000, and most probably of 2,938 miles from Krakatoa. The seismic wave, which is as accurately described by Captain Wharton, rose to a height of 135 feet, as was observed even at Hanoi, 1,080 miles from its point of generation. The great shock was observed by people residing in Japan, and the tremors at 20s. Twice during 1883, the volcano became very violent, once in May, when the smoke column attained a height of seven miles, and again in August, when the column rose to 17 miles. On the second occasion darkness extended 150 miles from the volcano; portions of the ejected pumice and dust fell at a distance of 900 miles from the point of ejection, and 36,380 persons were killed, chiefly by the sea-waves. 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reached the steamer, saluted the American flag and agreed to pay an indemnity of \$500,000.

Nihilist Plot.

LONDON, 24th December.

It is reported from Vienna that an explosive shell has been found in the theatre at Malta; the Duchess of Edinburgh was present. The *Neue Wiener Tagblatt* states that a Russian Consul has been arrested, and it is believed to have been the outcome of a Nihilist plot.

ANOTHER WHITECHAPEL MURDER.

LONDON, 25th December.

There has been another murder in Whitechapel. In this case a different method was adopted, the victim having been strangled with a rope.

THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, 24th December.

The feeling towards the Earl of Kintore, whose appointment as Governor of South Australia has been confirmed, is favourable, although he is inexperienced. The Government was not consulted about his appointment.

LORD SALISBURY'S UNFORTUNATE EXPRESSION.

LONDON, 25th December.

Upwards of four thousand letters and cables have been received from the ports of the world, including the Indian and China, protesting against Dr. Salter's application of the epithet "black" to the Indian gentlemen who contested the elections for Hotham, London.

RUSSIA IN AFRICA.

LONDON, 26th December.

Russia has laid an embargo on Abyssinia, to prevent her from dealing with the littoral districts, as Russia intends to assert her right to territory on the East African coast.

THE MAORI FOOTBALL TEAM.

LONDON, 26th December.

The Lancashire football team has defeated the Maoris by a try to nil.

10th December.

A match between the Maori footballers and a team at Bally, in Yorkshire, resulted in a draw.

11th December.

The Maori footballers beat a Yorkshire team by two goals and four tries to one goal and three tries.

16th December.

The Maoris have beaten the Broughton football team.

20th December.

The Lancashire footballers have defeated the Maori team.

24th December.

The Maoris have again been victorious, and have beaten the Swans team.

THE RESTRICTION OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

MANCHESTER, 24th December.

A meeting of six gentlemen was held this afternoon at the Exchange building to protest against the Chinese Immigration Restriction Bill as affecting Chinese already residing in the colony and British-born subjects. Mr. W. H. Calder, the convenor of the meeting, explained that the meeting had been hurriedly called in order that an expression of opinion might be presented to the Council before the bill was read with by the House. He said that the bill would only deal with immigrants to arrive. This clause six of the draft bill at the conference, making it a misdemeanour for a Chinese, though British born, to proceed by land from one colony to another, is utterly repugnant to the common feelings of humanity, and a reversal of all ideas of British fair play and freedom, and if enacted would fix a deep and lasting stain on our young men. Mr. Calder said, Mr. B. Reid seconded the motion, characterising the passage of the measure by the Assembly as an act of barbarity. The Rev. W. Gray Dixon, Mr. J. G. Johnson, and the Rev. T. L. Laver supported the resolutions, which were carried. It was decided to forward them to the Legislative Council.

MELBOURNE, 18th December.

A meeting of a committee of Chinese residents to-day passed resolutions protesting against the spirit of the bill to restrict Chinese immigration, and of the action of the British Government, and an appeal upon the feelings of the Chinese, claiming that as the observers of law and order, and the subjects of a great friendly Power, they had a right to protection and fair treatment.

LONDON, 18th December.

Mr. Campbell, M.P., urged Australia to respect the Chinese treaty. Sir Jas. Ferguson is hopeful that the matter may be adjusted amicably. The British and Chinese Government are still negotiating.

SURABAYA, 21st December.

Claus Sprockel, the proprietor of the Oceanic Line of California and Australian mail steamers, has offered to discharge his Chinese crews, and the Sydney Maritime Council has accordingly removed the ban.

ADELAIDE, 25th December.

During the hearing of an appeal by a Chinese gardener before the Supreme Court of New South Wales, it was reported that numbers of Chinese are immigrating to Australia from their native country, and are paid at the rate of \$212 per year, and their food and clothes.

Judge Forbes, in commenting on the case said that it was well-known that Chinamen were brought into the colonies as slaves, and responsible for their good behaviour. In the event of any breach of agreement the hostages were punished and tortured.

MONDAY, 14th January.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 14th January.

Quotations are—

This year's New Malwa—\$500 per picul, alies, of 168 lbs.

Last year's New Malwa—\$670 to \$680 per picul, alies, of 1 to 14 catties.

Old and Older Malwa—\$800 per picul, alies, of 14 catties.

Patau (New)—\$578 to \$580 per cattie.

Banoro (New)—\$55 to \$578 " " "

EXCHANGE.

Telegraphic Transfer—30¢.

Bank Bills, on demand—30¢.

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight—30¢.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight—31¢.

Credits, at 4 months' sight—31¢.

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight—31¢.

On Bank Bills, on demand—335¢.

Credits, at 4 months' sight—334¢.

ON NEW YORK—

Bank Bills, on demand—74¢.

Credits, 60 days' sight—75¢.

ON HONGKONG—

Telegraphic Transfer—29¢.

Bank Bills, on demand—29¢.

ON SHANGHAI—

Bank Bills, at sight—72¢.

Private, 30 days' sight—73¢.

SOVEREIGNS—

SHAKESPEARE—

ON TAIPEI—

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per cent.

Caesar Insurance Office, Limited—\$57 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$324 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$50 per share.

Straits Marine Insurance Company, Limited—\$25 per cent.

Straits Fire Insurance Company, Limited—\$18 per cent.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—\$36 per cent. prem. buyer.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—\$25 per cent. discount.

China and Manla Steamship Company, Limited—\$100 per share.

Douay Steamship Company, Limited—\$65 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$130 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$170 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$196 per share.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$85 per share.

Hongkong Tea Company's Shares—\$102 per share, selling.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$35 per share.

Punjon and Sunglo Don Sampanian Mining Company, Limited—\$71 per share.

Peak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 18 per share.

Hongkong Loco Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$30 per share, sold.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent.

China's premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—3 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent.

Chinese Imperial Loan, 1886 E—12 per cent.

Societe Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$100 per cent.

Hongkong High Level Tramways Company, Limited—250 per cent. prem. sellers.

East Indies Planting Company, Limited—\$55 per share, sellers.

Crustal & Co., Limited—\$43 per share.

Bank of India Farm Co., Limited—\$124 per share.

Sonsei Koyah Planting Company—\$38 per share, nom.

10th December.

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HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)

JANUARY 14TH.

Temperature—50° F.

Barometer—30.08.

Humidity—65.

Thermometer—49° F.

Barometer—30.04.

Humidity—65.

Thermometer—48° F.

Barometer—30.00.

Humidity—65.

Thermometer—47° F.

Barometer—30.00.

Humidity—65.

Thermometer—46° F.

Barometer—30.00.

Humidity—65.

Thermometer—45° F.

Barometer—30.00.

Humidity—65.

Thermometer—44° F.

Barometer—30.00.

Humidity—65.

Thermometer—43° F.

Barometer—30.00.

Humidity—65.

Thermometer—42° F.

Barometer—30.00.

Humidity—65.

Thermometer—41° F.

Barometer—30.00.

Humidity—65.

Thermometer—40° F.

Barometer—30.00.

Humidity—65.

Thermometer—39° F.

Barometer—30.00.

Humidity—65.

Thermometer—38° F.

Barometer—30.00.

Humidity—65.

Thermometer—37° F.

